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This name is applied to the very finest grades of Whiskies name is applied to the very finest grades or whisties made in the State of Kentucky. In the Sour-Mash process the fermentation is induced by adding Spent Beer from the previous distillation instead of powerful freshly prepared years, containing chemicals injurious to health, as is done in yeasts, containing chemicals by the Beer, having a sour making all other Whiskies. This Spent Beer, having a sour taste, gives the name Sour Mash to the process.

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This is the process that originally gave Kentucky Whiskies their great reputation, but it is now used by only a few distilleries, as it is very expensive, and most manufacturers choose chesper methods, although by so doing they produce group of process analyty and average in the control of oods of poor quality and even injurious to health on account of the large amount of fusil and other deleterious substant

Our HERMITAGE and OLD CROW SOUR-MASH Whiskies are the leading brands of Kentucky. They are manufactured from the Choicest grain and with the sole view of fine quality. and are ABSOLUTELY PURE and HEALTHFUL.

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The prices of all prescriptions will be 35 per cent less than any other house. They have no other store, new what one of New-York's dailies says of them in relation to the war made against them for selling drugs at a fair

Fortunately we have in our community a few druggists who will maintain their right to sell at such prices as they

choose the goods for which they pay the market price, to give them away if they feel so inclined, and among them the foremost in their opposition to the monopoly is the corporation of HEGEMAN & Co., of 20.1 Broadway, the first to inaugurate the system of reasonable profits on large sales in vending patent medicines. They succeeded the well-known firm of Hrosga as & Co., at their present address, and own one of the best stocked and best equipped drug-stores in the city. Their establishment is a model of completeness in every department, labilshment is a model of competency, tollet articles, fancy including wines, liquors, perfumery, tollet articles, fancy goods, and such were as are usually found in every firstclass drug store, and relying on a continuation of the popular support they have so long enjoyed they will continue to sell at a uniform profit of 10 per cent or less all the goods drug-They have an unequalled reputat quality of all their goods and for their reasonable charges in making up expensive prescriptions, using only getting, pare

TO THOSE ENGAGED IN MERCANTILE PURSUITS me invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as extensive parrunge. One of the most im-portant inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possessing the necessary qualities of fineness in mark and

in use, such are those of JOHN FOLEX, manufacturer currily such are those of JOHN FOLEX, manufacturer d Pens and Pencils. Their superior value is tested g time he has been eagle sed in our city in their manufacturers, who know the value of Foley's constant use of them for a number of years, cheermend them to those who wish for the best and

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 11.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- It has been decided to send a relief expedition to Khartoum in July, — Daly, Egan and McDonnell, charged in Birmingham with treason-felony, were committed for trial. Prince Murat and Miss Delchingen were married in Paris, ==== Giovanni Prati, an Italian poet, is dead. - Two children were imprisoned for contempt of court in County Tipperary.

Congress-in the Senate yesterday Mr. Logan submitted a report relating to Paul Strobach, which is against Strobach's claim that he is still a United States Marshal. Visitors to the Naval Academy were appointed. \_\_\_\_ The House was not in session.

DOMESTIC.-The Methodist General Conference in Philadelphia vesterday discussed the subject of resident bishops in Europe, Asia and Africa. The Southern Baptist Convention adjourned in Balti-Dr. Pitts, the obstinate witness in the Copiah County case, ran away. - The Princetou College games took place. - The Northwestern Car Works in Minnesota were placed in the hands of a receiver. - B. R. Strang, a prominent politician of Pennsylvania, committed suicide.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Further losses by the Grant & Ward failure were developed yesterday and additional light was thrown upon the firm's methods. Mr. Schriba made a partial report on the condition of the Marine Bank. - The Rockaway Hunting Ciub gave a brilliant and successful meeting at Far Rockaway. - The efficiency of the Police Department was praised by witnesses before the Roosevelt Committee. — The Alert started on the Greely Relief Expedition. — William H. Vanderbilt and Mme. Gerster sailed for Europe. = Control of the detectives was given back to the police captains. - The combination sale of Jersey Cartle was closed. - The all-round amateur athletic championship was decided. ==== The New-York Basebali Club added another to its string of victories. - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (4121g grains) 85.08 cents.

later made irregular recoveries and closed unset-

tled. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63°; lowest, 58°; average, 581ge.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Anything of interest about the life of so wellknown a person as Adelina Patti is sure to attract attention. Hence, the book just issued in Vienna, from the pen of a woman who was the great singer's constant companion for fourteen years, will no doubt have a wide circulation. Some of the most interesting anecdotes in the book have been translated for THE TRIBUNE, and appear on the ninth page of this issue.

A fitting tribute was paid to the memory of one of the Nation's greatest men in the unveiling at Washington yesterday of the statue of Chief Justice Marshall. In the thirty-four years that he presided over the Supreme Court he laid deep and strong the foundations on which the jurisprudence of the country has since been built. As the great expounder of the Constitution it is well that his memory should be so deeply honored.

Evidence for and against the police was given yesterday before the Assembly Investigating Committee. Ex-Commissioner Voorhis was directly contradicted by the testimony of some of the police officials, including that of Superintendent Walling, who seems to have fully recovered from his recent troubles. It is a pity that Mr. Voorhis did not do more to improve the condition of the police force during the several years that he was a Commissioner, providing it was so bad as he now seems to imply. There was certainly no noticeable improvement during his term of office.

Freedom of speech is a pleasing characteristic of Methodist bodies. It has been a marked feature of the General Conference now in session in Philadelphia. In the beginning of its work a public attack was made on the methods followed by some of its members in arranging combinations to control the election greater sum. The bill for new school-houses of Bishops. Later when a Bishop proposed a plan of lessening the standing committees, it was denounced as a step in the direction of machine legislation, and was rejected by a large vote. Yesterday when a question came up in regard to fixing residences in Europe, Asia and Africa for some of the proposed new Bishops, there was a free expression of opinion on the subject. One member thought that it would be advantageous to send abroad all of the Bishops except one. Others expressed somewhat similar views. The question was not settled.

There is every reason to expect that this will be the most remarkable year in the history of the American turf. It is certain that racing plans and preparations are more extensive and elaborate than ever before. The season in this part of the country opened at Far Rockaway yesterday, on the picturesque Bayswater course of the Hunting Club. Nearly all the races were for gentlemen riders, and therefore the fair spectators-of whom the number was legionand the club men present took a livelier interest in the contests than in those in which professional jockeys are pitted against each other. The day had many novel and attractive features, which are fully described elsewhere. It would be well for the American turf if there were more such days, wherein nothing occurs to cloud the atmosphere of good feeling and good breeding, and there is much that is manly and genuine to admire.

From the completeness with which the Relief Expedition has been fitted out, there is ground for hope that the Greely party will be rescued. The Alert, the last of the three vessels comprising the expedition, sailed yesterday. It will join the Bear and Thetis in the neighborhood of Upernavik or Disco, on the Greenland coast, about June 1. The three vessels will then make a thorough search as they proceed northward. The offer of \$25,000 reward will stimulate the natural love of adventure of the whalers. and thus supplement the search made by the official expedition. It is now almost three years since Lieutenant Greely and his little band of twenty-four men landed at Lady Franklin Bay. No trustworthy intelligence concerning them has been received since that time. As the party was provisioned for three years, it is possible that the missing men may be all rescued alive. If they are dead the present expedition will probably learn their fate.

THE POWER OF GREED. When the South Sea Bubble was floating most buoyantly, and its marvellous success had stimulated speculation to unprecedented adventures, a shrewd person advertised shares in an enterprise which promised fabulous returns. "but nobody is to know what it is." Far from being warned off by this singular condition, the public greedily snapped up the shares in the mysterious enterprise, or, as it would be called nowadays, the "blind pool"; and people were even grievously surprised to learn that the ingenious projector, having sold all his shares, had calmly sailed for France.

Human nature has not changed since then. and the collapse of the Grant-Ward firm shows that the power of greed is to-day quite as great as when the Old World was raging with excitement over the speculations of John Law. The moment the initial circumstances of this case are stated the folly of the investors appears conspicuous. It seems, so far as can et present be understood, that here was a firm engaged in no business but that of making picturesque representations. The Grants furnished reputation and some capital, but appear to have left every detail of conduct to Ferdinand Ward. who on his part invented vague stories of enormously profitable transactions, and kept up the confidence of investors by paying them from 3 to 5 per cent ostensible profit out of the capital

they had placed in his hands. When the Boston Women's Bank collapsed, we were all disposed to moralize largely upon the peculiarly feminine credulity which accepted dividends of 40 or 60 per cent a year without a doubt as to the soundness of the investment. But here we have veteran financiers, shrewd capitalists, smart brokers, men who are supposed to have cut their wisdom teeth in Wall Street years age, all equally susceptible to the temptation of 5 per cent per month; all equally ready to accept the vague and mysterious assurances of Ward when backed by that temptation. The collapse shows that nobody knew where the investments went to, or where the dividends came from. Yet everybody was convinced by the dividends; convinced, that is to say, by the very thing which ought to have excited the most distrust,

Of course every business man knew that there was no legitimate investment paying 5 per cent per month. Did the investors then believe that their money was being used in illegitimate

= Stocks ruled weak and declined sharply, but | ways ? Judging from the outcome, they did not think at all. The good name of General Grant gave the firm standing, and the large returns paid did the rest. It must be admitted that the position of the General and his sons is very embarrassing; for though they must be acquitted of all conscious participation in what was being done, it is clear that since they freely recommended others to invest they ought to have known what they were thus indorsing. As to the plan of the guiding spirit of this extraordinary undertaking, even conjecture is at a loss; for since collapse was the only possible end of such a business, the motive for entering upon it is almost inconceivable-that is, in a man

who looked forward to any future. The case of the Marine Bank, though involved with this, is different, and, until the official report is made, it is not necessary to discuss it. The operations of the Grant-Ward firm, however, conclusively prove that the hardest heads on the "street" may be turned by the most shadowy and unreal projects, if only the bait of sufficiently abnormal profits is held out by the financial fisherman.

ADDING TO THE CITY'S BURDENS. Assemblyman "Jimmy" Oliver is a fair specimen of the "home-rule" Democrats who misrepresent this city in the Legislature. On Wednesday he was clamoring for the passage of the proposed constitutional amendment to prevent any interference at Albany with the local affairs of this city. On Friday he secured the passage of another bill in the Assembly to interfere with the powers of the Board of Estimate by authorizing, without the consent of that body, the appointment of 500 additional policemen. This increase of the force will add \$600,000 annually to the city's tax burdens. It is possible, notwithstanding the large number of patrolmen detailed for special work, that the police force should be increased, but the Board of Estimate is much better qualified than the Legislature to judge of the city's needs in that respect.

Do the Republicans who aid the passage of such measures calculate their effect upon the city's tax bills? These bills have already been increased by an addition of \$1,000,000 to the outlay for salaries and an appropriation for pensions from the excise funds. The purchase of Riker's Island, under an act of the present Legislature added \$180,000 more. The new park bills make mandatory the expenditure of at least \$8,000,000, and probably a much calls for \$2,000,000 more; and there are paving and other bills favorably considered which will bring the total to over \$12,000,000. This increase, in a year when we are expending millions for an additional supply of water, should cause the Legislature to reflect when listening to the arguments of such notoriously unfit representatives as "Jummy" Oliver, "Mike" Murphy and 'Tim" Campbell, who advocate still further

expenditures. The passage of bills to save the city a considerable sum two or three years hence, at the expiration of the terms of the present county officers, will not offset the enormous increase in expenditures this year. The Wall Street failures will cause the city a loss of perhaps a million dollars. The Board of Estimate added several millions in December to this year's expenditures, for which it was severely criticised. The Republicans in the Legislature cannot afford to share that criticism, or mar their good record in other respects, by passing bills, advocated by Democrats, making mandatory such large expenditures for city improvements. even though bonds are issued to cover a part of the expense. There should be a limit in each case fixed to the expenditure, which should then be left optional with the city authorities. It is not yet too late to make that change in the School bill. So far as the bill providing for an annual outlay of \$600,000 more for policemen is concerned, it is to be hoped that the Governor will veto it.

One thing should be distinctly borne in mind by every taxpayer. Last year's tax on property n this city was 2.29 per cent. This year it sure to be not less than 2.49. Will property owners reflect for one instant on what that means? Two and a half per cent tax on the entire valuation of property, real and personal -at a time when money loans in Wall Street at an average of two and a half per cent! In other words, the tax on assessed values is about equal to the return attainable on capital. What is the length of the step between that and confiscation?

ROYAL MATCH-MAKING.

The marriage engagement of the Prince of Bulgaria and the second daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany will not excite feelings of pleasure in St. Petersburg. The Prince, although a German by birth, has always been considered a Russian in his sympathies. He was elected sovereign of the principality as a Russian candidate, and for several years was completely under the influence of the St. Petersburg Court. Three years ago he organized a Ministry of Combat, threatened to resign if he were not allowed to remodel the Constitution, and wrenching from the constituencies an informal plébiscite, obtained permission to govern the country as he liked for seven years. It was a peculiarly Russian incident, and he acted throughout upon the advice of St. Petersburg diplomatists. During the last year his relations with the Northern Power have not been so intimate. The intrigues of the Russian generals with Bulgarian Radicals excited his displeasure. He made a journey to Vienna and Germany and took pains to pay compliments to Bismarck. His marriage with the Crown Prince's daughter will bring him into closer relations with Berlin diplomacy and will serve to diminish Russian prestige in Bulgaria. As the husband of Queen Victoria's granddaughter and the future Emperor's daughter, he will occupy a different position in the Balkan peninsula from that which he has held as a political favorite of the Czar.

This is not the only matrimonial rumor that has come from the Continental nurseries of Royalty. There has been a great gathering of sovereigns and princes at Darmstadt within a week to witness the marriage of another granddaughter of Queen Victoria. This is Princess Victoria, the daughter of Princess Alice, who has been married to Prince Louis of Battenberg, an older brother of the Prince of Bulgaria. This marriage, although with the same house of Battenberg, is of slight importance in comparison with the marriage engagement already considered. The Royal match-makers at Darmstadt, however, have not restricted their operations to the house of Battenberg. They have been anxious to find a wife for the Grand Duke of Hesse, whose daughter has just been married to Prince Louis. They have agreed that it would be eminently proper for him to marry his first wife's sister, Princess Beatrice, of England, and if London gossip is to be credited, neither his Royal mother-in-law nor the Princess herself would be averse to this arrangement. Indeed, this is said to be the real explanation of the strong support which the Prince of Wales and others members of the Royal family in England have given to the bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

At this stage of these romantic proceedings Russian intrigue intervenes. The Grand Duke of Hesse, instead of allowing Queen Victoria and the

ing patiently for the Prince of Wales to whip in supporters for the Deceased Wife's Sister act in the House of Lords, is drawn into negotiations for an alluring morganatic marriage with Madame Kolamine. She is a Russian lady of high rank, who has already been married and divorced and has leisure for another matrimonial venture, and the Grand Duke is reported to be anxious to have her, even in a left-handed way, in preference to his sister-in-law. Indeed, the marriage is reported to have taken place already. It will be interesting to observe whether Queen Victoria will be able to maintain her authority over her lamented daughter's husband; and also whether her success in reclaiming two of the Battenberg princes from Russian influence is to find an offset in the romantic adventures of Madame Kolamine.

AN EXPEDITION UP THE NILE. The proposed vote of censure has had a stim ulating effect upon the Gladstone Government. It is now evident that the Premier, after vigorously repelling the assaults upon his Soudan policy and justifying the action and inaction of the Ministry with his wonted adroitness, will calmly announce that active preparations are making for a relief expedition to Khartoum. To-day's dispatches indicate that a force of eight thousand men will be ready to start in July, and that it will include an Indian contingent. Lord Granville's prejudices against employing Sepoys in a country in which India can have no possible interest have apparently been overcome. If a column of two thousand Indian troops with five hundred picked soldiers of the British army at their head had been sent from Suakim across country to the Nile during the fortnight following General Graham's victories, Berber would now be strongly garrisoned, Khartoum would be safe, and Dongola would not be surrounded with rebels. The interval wasted in quibbling and procrastination has only rendered the campaign more arduous and sanguinary. A force of eight thousand must now be employed where a light column of twenty-five hundred men would then have sufficed, and before the operations are concluded thousands of brave Arabs will probably be added to the thousands already slaughtered on the seaboard. This resolute action, tardy as it is, will probably satisfy the Government's supporters that General Gordon is not to be left to his fate in defiance of public entiment, and will justify them in voting against the resolution of censure.

The military expedition is to follow the Nile Valley to Wady Halfa, and thence to strike teross the Korosco desert to Abu Hammed, avoiding the long Dongola bend of the river. This is the route which General Gordon and Colonel Stewart took in February. A camel depot has already been established at Assouan. and preparations are making to lay a narrow guage railway across the Koreseo desert as the troops advance. The rising of the Nile in July will enable the authorities to send the expedition by water to Wady Halfa, and will expedite operations between Abu Hammed and Berber. This will be the route, unless political exigencies in England shall require more urgent action. It General Gordon's plight becomes more desperate and pitiable, and another vote of censure is proposed, there may be another change of military plans. Indeed, the Ministry save already taken the precaution to order a survey of the Suakim route to Berber, and it is not impossible that this line of advance may be selected in preference to the other. The temper of the English people is rising now; the waters of the Nile will not be at the flood for two months or longer; and the Ministry may find it necessary to anticipate the periodical movement of the river. An advance from the seaboard will include the construction of a military railway two hundred and fifty miles in length, as advocated by General Meigs in the columns of The Tribune two months ago. The necessity of such a road is now admitted by all military critics in England, although the period required for its construction is generally ated at six months. As the engineering difficulties are not serious, it is possible that the railway could be finished in less time; and certainly the military column would not be forced to halt for the engineers at every stage of the march.

The publication of every new budget of Egyptian correspondence only serves to weaken the position of the Government. Mr. Gladstone's statements in regard to the European Conference are also exciting apprehension, as will be seen by our special cable dispatches. What the English people require at the present time is a Forigen Secretary of decision of character rather than tact and flexibility. Lord Granville is a veteran diplomatist, and as the result of his training is cautious and conciliatory. He cannot speak with authority and emphasis, and the diplomatic refinements of manner and punctilio only serve to irritate the English people. They do not want roundabout phrases and arguments, but plain speaking and

resolute action. If Mr. Tilden's hand was exerted in the Tariff ill matter, possibly it was in the direction of getting all the Democratic Presidential candidates committed on one side or the other of the fight, making the nomination of any of them an impossibility after the defeat of the bill, and leaving bim as the only available man. Nobody heard Mr. Tilden express any opinion on the tariff.

President Andrew D. White, in speaking at the banquet of the Cornell Alumni Association of Western New-York, at Buffalo, a few evenings ago, said that it must be acknowledged that the press had rendered one great service in improving college life. "The casulstries, the foliies, the outrageous absurdities," he said, "which in days gone by passed unchallenged because public opinion outside of college was not brought to bear upon them, have now been mainly scorched and shrivelled out of existence by the popular indignation uttered through the press. The maltreatment of fellowstudents, the insulting of professors, the attempts ov classes to discipline the faculty, which twenty years ago went without rebuke from the outside world, have now been mainly driven out of college life by public sentiment as voiced by the press. This I regard as one very immediate and powerful cause of the real in provement which university life has witnessed within the last fifteen years. There is no doubt that this is perfectly true. College boys are beginning to understand that they are not essentially different from the rest of the world, but that they are part and parcel of the general community. This knowledge has been imparted to them not by their books, but by the daily papers. The traditional ideas of the colleges would have to be much stronger than they are to stand against this modern engine of public opinion.

It is The Cincinnati Enquirer that wants to know, you know, who William Walter Phelps is. If The Enquirer will drop a line of inquiry to The Brening Post of this city, it will doubtless learn who Mr. Phelps is. The Post's reply will presumably run about as follows:

OFFICE New-York Fost, New-York, May , 1884. To The Cincinnati Enquirer:

In respense to your question we would say that Mr. William Waiter Phelps is the fiend in buman form who lately becked this venerable newspaper up against a buzz-fraternally Yours,

The Post.

The commander of the City of Rome has been sharply censured because he did not stay to obtain further information from the vessel that signalled something about having on board a shipwrecked crew, known now to be part of the crew of the State Line steamer Florida. It would be well before hold-

Court match-makers to settle his fate and wait- ing the captain of the City of Rome to account for this apparent neglect, to ascertain what his instructions were. Now that speed is the great object of so many steamship companies it is entirely credible that the masters of them may be under orders to stop for nothing. But the public demand for speedy passages does not involve insistance upon a systematic disregard of those courtesies of the sea which have grown out of common peril and common necessity.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

CONTRIBUTING TO THE SUPPORT OF PAVORITE AUTHORS.

Julian Hawthorne on autographs.-Yes, I get a good nany requests, both for my own and for my father's. I have become quite expert in detaching stamps from envelopes; but I wish the collectors would send their stamps loose. I believe Mark Twain answers his either by telegraph or with his type-writer; but the latter method involves losing some stamp, and the former is proper to the wealthy only. No, I don't regard the manta s a bore; on the contrary, I take it to be a delicate and unobtrusive expedient on the part of the public for contributing to the support of their favorite author. It stands me in from six to ten cents a day-quite an item to a man with a large family. All one has to do is to keep the public informed of his address. You may say, if you like, that I move to the Firth Avenue Hotel next week, and remain there till November.

MR. ROBESON NO LONGER A POLITICIAN. George M. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy.-Who do think will be the Republican candidate for President ! don't know; I am no longer a politician. Any one who says he does know, doesn't know what he says. But I

think Blaine's chances are good. THE THEATRES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR. H.C. Smart, dramatic agent.-It is rather early in the eason, but the effects of the Presidential campaign are already being felt in the theatrical business. Booking is rather slow, combinations will start out later than usual, and a great many will not go out until after the election A change of Administration will injure theatrical at ndance for at least two or three months after election Not that a change would be so detrimental -I do not pass any opinion on that point-but, when there is any radical change, people generally remain quiet awhile and watch and await developments. Capital is sensitive, you know, and political revolutions have their effect. We are not making dates for as many one-night stands as usual, which shows that the small towns will be left alone to colities, as about the only amusement they can stand during the campaign.

PREPARATIONS FOR CHICAGO. Senator Sabin, chairman Republican National Com titles.-The arrangements for the Republican National onvention at Chicago are about completed. A local ommittee had entire charge of the matter. The only ing yet to be done is to order and issue the tickets That the National Committee itself will do. I understand that the arrangements are as near perfect as human ingenuity can make them.

PERSONAL.

Sims Reeves says he loves applause; lives for it, inced; it inspires him, and "lifts him to the sevent

Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling was put up for memberhip at the Manhattan Club a fortnight ago, Judge tapallo proposing his name.

General George B. Williams, of Indiana, who is at the Glisey House, is the American who was five years ago in be service of Japan, ergantzing an Internal Revenue the service of Japan, organizations deriving and financial system, and afterward went to Europe and conducted large bond negotiations for the Jap

"So they abandon their man!" said Zebehr Pasha, when old that the English Government had announced that it was not prepared to relieve or assist General Gordon at Knartoum; "Well, well! Allah is great! Perhaps it is best so. Their Government is imbecile. But it seems madness." "Can Gordon retreat in safety!" asked the correspondent (of The Philadelphia Press). "I doubt if could possibly cut his way out," replied Zebehr "Could be retreat in the other direction?" "Impossible. He would be marching into an unknown wilderness, manny hostile tribes and in a murderous citmate. Not one of them would reach the Congo alive. The British Government is about to send him word to evacuate khartoum as soon as possible. They might better send him a roje with which to hang himself."

As Dr. Christopher Wren's dust lies buried in St. Paul's ith the legend above it, "Si monumentum requiris, circomspice," so would it be fitting that the remains of Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant should find sepulture within the precincts of the National capital whose site he elected and whose plan he designed. They now rest, eglected and unmarked, even by a stone, on the Warburon Manor farm, the old home of the Digges family, but hey have been remembered by the same philanthropist who brought home the dust of John Howard Payne. "I who brought nome the constant with initiate a movement making for its object their removal to some point within the city where his foresight and skill as an engineer were itsplayed in such a high degree; and have a suitable memorial erected over them, on which to record his agency in laying out the capital city, and thus bear his name to posterity." In this work New-York should take more han a National interest, for Major L'Enfant was also the problem of Federal Hall, in this city, on the balcomy of architect of Federal Hall, in this city, on the owhich President Washington was first inaugura

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

General Butler wants to give a pension to every soldier in the late war, Confederates included. The public didn't know he was so rich before. But then perhaps he will pay them in irredeemable greenbacks.

"Arthur or Nothing" is the war cry of many sensible Sepublicans. Give us Arthur, by all meaus.—[Evening

Hanover, Germany, has a population of 150,000 of whom 12,000 are soldiers. The Inter-Ocean says that "Blaine may not be in poli-des, but there is a good deal of polities in Biaine." There is a mighty sight of Blaine polities in the Nation—and his is the exact size of it.—(Omaha Republican.

Miss Kate A. Sanborn has been paying her respects to bachelor authors," in a lecture. Now why don't some

of them return the compliment? Dr. Miner succeeded in raising a laugh at the Prohib-

Itory Convention by calling Chancellor Crosby "Mr. Cro-ward Hosby," and yet no one could for a moment think or suspect that either the doctor or the assemblage that laughed had been drinking!—[Boston Transcript. The Postmaster-General has changed the name of the postoffice at Damphool, Washington County, Tenn., to

it such a name deserved it more than the postoffice. That is a rather late discovery of phosphate bods in the agricultural portion of Alabama. We fear the Alabama agriculturists have been too hard at work trying to keep the chairs on the hotel porch in the shade.—(Philadelphia Press.

Blaine has taken the enacting clause out of all the other

General Booth, of the English Salvation Army, is acountable to no one for the receipts of the Army. Last ear they amounted to \$1,965,000. In America this would be called a " blind pool."

The Boston Postalludes to Messrs, Randall and Enton a "reformicides." We are induced to think this somewhat withering epithet is Democratic usufruct for vermicide.—[Providence Journal.] John L. Sullivan the puglist has been giving his views

on men and things. He says that the West has more suckers," while in the East few people drink from a jug-As for himself, he prefers champagne to beer, and is still prepared to knock out all "duffers" at the old rates. "The Nickel-Plate is my son's road, and he will be more

apt to know about it than I," said William it. Vanderbilt. His little boy probably had it in his pocket, mixed up, with tops, broken state pencils, a Berlow knife and a lot of tany.—[Pittsburg Chronicle-Felograph. Immense quantities of strawberries are now being sent to Northern markets from the South in refrigerator cars. The United States Army is to have fourteen thousand yards of gold lace, for the adequate ornamentation of officers, prought all the way from England. It is expected that the turbulent red man of the plains will be greatly impressed by the display.—(Augusta (Ga.) Chron-physical Chronolist.

A newspaper in an English provincial city has got into trouble through a typographical blunder. It intended to write a cologistic notice of "our immortal Mayor," but the man who set the types made it say "our immoral

For President, Henry Bergh; for Vice-President, Anthony Piatform: No smoking allowed .-- (Cinci

Comstock. Pronti Enquirer. Mr. Vennor, the weather prophet, predicts cold weather for the first few days in July. Doubtless the 8th of July will be a cold day for a number of Democratic candi-

dates. The Methodist Conference in Philadelphia has fixed the limit for a ministerial dinner at fifty cents. This, proba-bly, on the theory that frugality is good to practise as well as to preach.—[Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

A Berlin newspaper has got hold of a genuine sensation. It says that an enormous hotel is seen to be built at St. Augustine, Fla. It will be three miles long, six miles deep and seventy-five stories high. Gueste will be taken to their rooms by 500 balloons; the tables in the dining-room will be four miles in length, and the waiters who serve the meals will be on horseback. There will be a cuspidor in the office 100 feet in circumference. The German doesn't often try to be funny, but when he does

## THE DRAMA-MUSIC

THE PULSE OF NEW-YORK

The figure of the angel flying over the roofs of a great city, looking down into all its houses, seeing all the persons who are there, knowing all their feelings and motives, and beholding all their deeds, is an old figures but it never loses its significance. Around us, at all times, mirth laughs and sorrow sighs; patience endured and despair tsurrenders; success leads on its pageant, and failure valls its face and shrinks into shadow; and while hope exults and pleasure sparkles, tragedies of the most dreadful description are constantly enacted. To some extent this inner life of the great city repeats itself in the records of the Press-for the tendency of our age is to live very much in the newspaper. To some extent, also, it shows itself in literature-for never was there a time when the story-writers, and even the poets, were se prone as they are now to dissect the mysteries and moralize over the contrasts of social life and human character. But more often-and no doubt happily-the dreadful fincidents of this inner life remain secret. It is chiefly in the faces of our fellow-creatures, in their visible conduct, and in their occasional chance expressions, that their experience is read, if read at all. That a dramatist should be tempted to indulge con-jecture as to the complex fabric of life in the metropolia,

and that he should strive to indicate its nature, showing how full it is of contrasts and surprises, cannot be deemed remarkable. Many plays exist that owe their origin to this impulse. The well-known " Poor of Paris" might be cited as a type of this class of dramas. In that, however, and in the majority of its numerous descendants, an excessive prominence is given to the life of the "slums"; so that a spectator of such works is frequently required to give his attention to the gutter as a contrast to the palace, and to moralize over vice and squalor as the natural incentives to virtue and heroism. Too often does it occur that, in this kind of play, wealth is assumed to be necessarily corrupt, and poverty to be necessarily virtuous, and an ash-barrel the most interesting object that can engage the attention of the human mind. A favorite scheme is to ally the millionnaire, who has obtained his wealth by means of imputed crime, with the damnable miscreant and murderer, who for a time assists, but eventually shall betray him, when scorned by his beauteous daughter, and who would triumph most unpleasantly, but for the determined valor of the intrepid clerk who " has dared to lift his eyes" to the celestial visage of his employer's child. Out of such a oss-covered old plot as that it is easy to deduce the dark-lantern meeting in the Mulberry-st. garret; the peril; the assault; the rescue; and the inevitable moral-That beneath social magnificence there runs a vein of noisome criminal intrigue. This view of the subject, inleed, has been so often taken on the stage, that upon its present recurrence an audience would be entirely justified n singing " Auld land syne " to close the proceedings. In the new play called "The Pulse of New-York," write

en by Mr. R. G. Morris, - which was produced last night at the Star Theatre, and seen by a numerous and so times pleased assemblage, -an effort has been successfully nade to treat this theme of city life in a fresh manner. This piece contains no slums and no squalor. Its poor persons are not saints. It does not bring on a hose company nor culminate in a conflagration. Its author has en impressed in his observance of love, money, and education as affecting the condition of the people in this great city of New-York, and likewise in his oservance of the operation of the laws which govera the vast population that is here assembled; and he has told in action a "sensation" story which illusrates some of the possible consequences of greed for noney, together with the practical operation of the crimthal modes of procedure in this. The pulse upon which this dramatist lays his touch is the pulse that beats at the Central Police Office. In act first a man is murdered at a church door at midnight on a Christmas Eve. In act second an innocent man is denounced as the mur erer. In set third this unfortunate person is exposed to the gaze of the detectives at Police Headquarters. In act fourth he is examined before police magnetrate and committed to the Tombs. In act fifth the real assassin seeks the wreck of an elevated allway train, in order to kill the Inspector of Police and buffle inquiry. In act sixth and last the innocent man is indicated. This is a thin story, and it contains nothing vindicated. This is a thin story, and it contains nothing new. Furthermore, it is garnished with divers incidents that are extravagant, and in a piece which claims to reflect fact, there should be no discortion of fact. Its movement likewise is made to halt by several trivial episodes—the inquiry as to the theft of an ash-pass being one of them. Liberal copies of the commonplace are not dramatic, nor can they be serviceable in a play except when they help to emphasize some essential dramatic point. This is not still the case here. The play is made tributary to the scenery, whereas the scenery should be made tributary to the play. The freshness, such as it is, then, of Mr. Morris's offere, consists in its nexative merit of freedom from hacknessed details of low life and in a certain ingenuity is disclosing the secret of a mysterious crime. The railway scene is effective and it did much list night to commend the work to favor. There is no literature involved. The leason seems directed against that eager desire to grow suddenly rich which infects so large a part of our population and leads to so much crime and misery, list this is not strikingly conveyed. A certain obscurity hangs over the relations of Golden and Miss Gainsborough, who are in a league of evil-doing, and these persons appear strangely at places where they could not or would not be found. The actor was called before the curtain at the end of act third, and the audience recognized with interest and applicate the incidents of a supposed half hour in the office of the Inspector of Police. The arrest of a false witness, at the close of this scene, is the only true dramatic incident in the play, and this told well. Miss Vola Allen, sibert too tearful, acted with well-intended feeling and just intelligence, and was the chief figure of the inspect on a thoughtful line and treat the close of a play in the play, as weak play, but it proceeds on a thoughtful line and to can be streagthened by condensation and thus made of temporary value. new. Furthermore, it is garnished with divers incidents

THE LAST OF THE WAGNER CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas's concerts of Wayner's music ame to an end at the Metropolitan Opera House yester day afternoon amid great excitement. The pro-gramme, with the exception of a single scene, was as familiar as any music composed by Wagner, save the opera of "Lohengrin." It was not only the most familiar music, but has also shown itself to be the most effective in the concert-room. The excerpts were from the prologue and first drama of the Nibelung tetralogy - "Das Rheingold" Walkilre." From the first the opening and closing scenes were given, together with two unconnected numbers, the apostrophe of Woton to Walhalia and Loge's report of the earch made for a substitute for Freia with which to reward the giants. These fragments included the lovely music of the Rhinedaughters, which was given with a greater perfection than even before in this city by Miss Juch, Mrs. Hartdegen and Miss Winant. It was not alone that these artists had overcome every technical difficulty in the score and were able to deliver the music with the freedom which is essential to a conveyance of its spirit, but the loveliness of their voices, and the perfect manner in which they blended with each other exerted a charm that made this music the most enjoyable, in a strict musical sense, of any feature of the six concerts. The representatives of the male characters were Herr Scaria, Mr. Remmerts and Mr. Toott, and their performances were all excellent.

The "Walkifre" music was that given at an earlier concert, with the addition of the love duet between Siegmund and Sieglinde, sung by Herr Winkelmann and Mme, Materna. This was the performance which aroused the demonstrations of enthusiasm already referred to, ediminating in repeated recalls of the artists and Mr. Thomas, and a presentation of a wreath to the latter. which was given with a greater perfection

HAYDN'S "SEASONS."

To those who in the afternoon listened to the ravishing music of the Rhine maidens, the passionate duet between Siegmund and Sieglinde, and Wotan's farewell to Brunnhilde, Haydn's "Seasons," which was given last evening by the Oratorio Society, under the leadership of Dr. Danrosch, seemed like a protect of the old against the new. That the strains of Haydn's cantata, however, retain their power to please one by their simplicity, directness and melodiousness, was shown by the liberal applause that was bestowed upon many of the members -music that requires no effort for its comprehension, and that reflects with charming though fantiquated faithfulless the changing periods of the year. The overwhelming power of the chorus was the most noticeable feature of he performance. The ranks were full, and the singers aught the jenthusiasm and vigor of their leader from the outset. In the main the work of the chorus was well the outset. In the main the work of the chorus was well done, though more attention to the quality of the velces and to the effects of light and shade would have produced finer results. The chorus, for instance, at the conclusion of the part descriptive of summer's heats and storms, was given as if the singers were reinctant to admit that the "restful hour of sweet repose" had come. The solo singers were Miss Beebe, Mr. H.S. Hillard and Mr. George Preim, all of whom acquitted themselves with credit. Miss Beebe's ballad about the country last who outsitted the "wealthy lord" proved so acceptable that the last verse was repeated. Mr. Hillard's light pleasant tenor voice was well fitted to the music of Lucas, and Mr. Preim represented the farmer in a vigor cus fassion. Sone of the solo singers, however, seeme to be much in sympatny with Haydn's music, and in performance at times dragged.

LAWRENCE BARRETT IN LONDON.

The welcome accorded to Lawrence Barrett at the Lyceum Theatra, in London, has been remarkably cordial. On his first night (April 12) the house was crowded, and at his first entrance, as Forick, the applause lasted several minutes, and he was recalled at the end of the scene, three times at the end of the first act, and five of six times at the end of the second.
At last the audience demanded a speech, and this the actor gave-interrupted only by a voice which cried, "you have deserved all, and more." The play of "Yorick" Love" was not a great success, but it served a good pur pose by introducing the actor in an original part. The